

PRI

The princely hierarch left his pow'rs to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton.*
 I expressed her commands To mighty lords and princely dames. *Waller.*
 So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore Her princely burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*
 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts, Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakesp.*
Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton.*
 Born to command, your princely virtues slept Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*
PRINCELY, *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner. *Ans.*
PRINCES-FEATHER, *n. f.* The herb amaranth. *Ans.*
PRINCESS, *n. f.* [from *prince*, Fr.]
 1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. Ask why God's anointed he revild; A king and *princess* dead. *Dryden.*
Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granvil.*
 Under to excellent a *princess* as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*
 2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
 3. The daughter of a king. Here the bracelet of the truest *princess*, That ever swore her faith. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
 4. The wife of a prince: as, the *princess* of Wales. *PRINCIPAL*, *adj.* [from *princeps*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]
 1. Principally. A sense found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism. Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe, That hazarded his health, had he at all; But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro, In the pride of his freedom *principal*. *Spenser.*
 2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable. This later is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker, b. v. f. 4.*
 Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of women. *Shakesp. As You like it.*
PRINCIPAL, *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]
 1. A head; a chief; not a second. Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*
 2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*
 In judgment, some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessories. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 3. A capital sum placed out at interest. Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture, But touch'd with human gentleness and love, Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakesp.*
 Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
 4. The president or governor. *PRINCIPALITY*, *n. f.* [from *princeps*, Fr.]
 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the shepherhook. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*
 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. Then speak the truth by her; if not divine, Yet let her be a *principality*, Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
 Nisioch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton.*
 3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales. To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head, And he will fill thy wishes to the brim With *principalities*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
 The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
 4. Superiority; predominance. In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*
 If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*
PRINCIPALLY, *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluteh his heart. *Taylor.*
 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*
 The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertia of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

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What I *principally* insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*
PRINCIPALNESS, *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal or chief. *Ans.*
PRINCIPATION, *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received. The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation*. *Bacon.*
PRINCIPLE, *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.]
 1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*
 2. Original cause. Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led, From cause to cause to nature's secret head, And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden.*
 For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew's Cognat.*
 3. Being productive of other being; operative cause. The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tilleyson's Sermon.*
 4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*
 All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts's Logic.*
 5. Ground of action; motive. Farewell, young lords; these warlike *principles* Do not throw from you. *Shakesp.*
 As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Watts.*
 There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action, working equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator, N° 255.*
 6. Tenet on which morality is founded. I'll try If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles* Of faith, of honour. *Addison's Cato.*
 A feather shooting from another's head, Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*
TO PRINCIPLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. Wildest and best men full oft beguill'd, With goodness *principled* not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive, Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*
 It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*
 There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South's Sermons.*
 Governors should be well *principled* and good-natured. *L'Estr.*
 Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*
 Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*
 He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquility he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift.*
 2. To establish firmly in the mind. The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*
PRINCOCK, *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox* or *PRINCOX*.] *præcox* ingenium, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. You are a saucy boy; This trick may chance to scathe you I know what; You must contrary me I you are a *prince*, go. *Shakesp.*
TO PRINK, *v. n.* [from *prinken*, Dutch.] To prink; to deck out show. Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Art of Terming.*
TO PRINT, *v. a.* [from *primer*, *emtreins*, Fr.]
 1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another. On his fiery steed betimes he rode, That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*
 2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.
 3. To form by impression. Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince, For she did *print* your royal father off, Conceiving you. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
 Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
PRINTER, *n. f.* [from *print*.]
 1. One that prints books. I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

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His royal bounty brought its own reward; And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense, That if their ruins sadly they regard, 'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*
 4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press. Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakesp.*
 This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who printed from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*
 Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of *printing* letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse. *Locke.*
 As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*
TO PRINT, *v. n.* To publish a book. From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*
PRINT, *n. f.* [from *imprimere*, Fr.]
 1. Mark or form made by impression. Some more time Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakesp.*
 Abhorred slave, Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take, Being capable of all ill! *Shakesp. Tempest.*
 Attend the foot, That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakesp.*
 Up they toft the sand, No wheel seen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould impress Behind them. *Chapman's Iliads.*
 Our life so fast away doth slide, As doth an hungry eagle through the wind; Or as a ship transported with the tide, Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*
 My life is but a wind, Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*
 O'er the smooth enamell'd green, Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton.*
 While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod, Hath took no *print* of the approaching light, And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*
 Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*
 Winds bear me to some barren island, Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*
 From hence *Alfred* took her flight, and here The *prints* of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*
 If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*
 2. That which being impressed leaves its form. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper plates. It is usual to say *prints* and copper plates. It is usual to say *prints* and copper plates. It is usual to say *prints* and copper plates.
 3. Pictures made by impression. From my breast I cannot tear The passion, which from thence did grow; Nor yet out of my fancy raise The *print* of that supposed face. *Waller.*
 The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*
 Words standing for things, should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*
 5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. To refresh the former hint; She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*
 6. The state of being published by the printer. I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakesp.*
 It is so rare to see Ought that belongs to young nobility In *print*, that we must praise. *Suckling.*
 His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*
 I published some tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbut.*
 The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*
 7. Single sheet printed and fold. The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*
 The public had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*
 Inform us, will the emperor treat, Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*
 8. Formal method. Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
PRINTER, *n. f.* [from *print*.]
 1. One that prints books. I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

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To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous tailor. *Pope.*
 See, the *printer's* boy below; Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*
 2. One that stains linen. *PRINTLESS*, *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impression. Ye elves, And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot Do chafe the ebbing Neptune. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
 Whilst from off the waters fleet, Thus I set my *printless* feet O'er the cowlip's velvet head, That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*
PRIOR, *adj.* [from *prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior. Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*
PRIOR, *n. f.* [from *prior*, Fr.]
 1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*
 2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PRIORESS, *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent of nuns. When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men, But in the presence of the *priores*. *Shakesp.*
 The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *priores* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*
PRIORITY, *n. f.* [from *prior*, *adj.*]
 1. The state of being first; precedence in time. From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*
 Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. *Brown.*
 This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. *Broome.*
 Though he oft renew'd the fight, And almost got *priority* of fight, He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*
 2. Precedence in place. Follow, Cominius, we must follow you, Right worthy your *priority*. *Shakesp.*
PRIORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.
PRIORY, *n. f.* [from *prior*.]
 1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey. Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay This expedition's charge. *Shakesp. King John.*
 2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PRI'SAGE, *n. f.* [from *prisa*.] *Prisage*, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Covel.*
PRISM, *n. f.* [from *prisma*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.]
 A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton's Opticks.*
 Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds Form fronting, on the sun, thy showery *prism*. *Thomson.*
PRISMA'TICK, *adj.* [from *prismaticus*, Fr. from *prisma*.] Formed as a prism. If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*
 False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass, Its gaudy colours spreads on every place; The face of nature we no more survey, All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*
PRISMA'TICALLY, *adv.* [from *prismaticus*.] In the form of a prism. Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur or mercury befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*
PRISMA'ID, *n. f.* [from *prisma* and *id*.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.
PRISON, *n. f.* [from *prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a goal. He hath commissiion To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
 I thought